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SOMETHING NEW

Prof. Lane, the artist, has leased rooms over the First National Bank which he has converted into

: STUDIO :

and is now prepared to instruct a large number of students in oil painting and free hand pencil drawing. Nice quite rooms. Prices reasonable.

PROF. J. S. HENRY, INSTRUCTOR

PIANO AND ORGAN Will be in Athena on Thursday's and Wed nesdays of each week hereafter. Leave order with F. Rozensweig, at C., Hollis' Athena.

J. F. FORD, Evangelist. S. B. MED, MPG. Co., Dufur, Oregon.

Gentlemen: Ou arring home last week, I found all well and anxiously awaiting. Our little girl, eight and one-half years old, who had wasted away to 39 pounds, is now well, strong and vigorous, and well fleshed up. S. B. Cough Cure has done its work well. Both of the children like

it. Your S. B. Cough Cure has oured and kept away all hoarsness from me. So give it to every one. with greetings for all all. Wish-

ing you prosperity, we are
Yours, Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Ford.
If you wish to feel fresh and chestful, and
easy for the Spring's work, cleanse your
system with the Headache and Liver Cure,
by taking two or three Yours each week.
Seconts per bottle by all droggists. old under a positive guarantee by the THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

its articles of incorporation, but it is doubtful if it ever did a better thing for itself, or anything more to the satisfaction of the people who attend its exhibitions than when it decided to supplant the ramshackle old structures in which its fairs have been held since 1860 with a new healthing or against the hall line.



NEW AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING. The new building will be erected on the site of the present structures, which cover 40 city lots, and will be in three sections. One of these sections will have a frontage of 50 feet on Third avenue and wings extending to Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. This will be called Administration building and will contain the library and offices of the institute, besides three large assembly halls and a large number of lodgerooms for renting. The first floor will give entrance from Third avenue to the exhibition hall, and in the basement will be a model kitchen. The front will be of mottled Flemish brick, with antique

iron and terra cotta ornaments.

The Administration building is to be 100 feet deep, and to the rear of it will be the great exhibition hall, 804 by 200 feet in size, and back of that will be Ma-Points East & Southeast chinery hall, 157 by 200 feet, making the mean depth of the structure 610 feet. There will be an extensive gallery at each end of the exhibition hall, and the roof, mainly of glass, will be supported by

teel trusses. The main entrance on Third avenue will have five Roman arches, supported on Doric columns, and there will be another grand entrance at the Second avenue end of the building, besides six fire exits at the sides. The fair next fall will have to be carried on elsewhere, as the old sturctures will then be de and the new one under way.

THE NEW MODERATOR.

Dr. Craig, Like His Predecessor, Dr. Young,

Is a Kentuckian The new moderator of the Presbyte rian general assembly, the Rev. Willis Green Craig, D. D., was elected as the representative of the conservative element of the assembly, but has been freely commended for his eminent fairness by members who did not vote for him. Like his predecessor in the moderator-ship, Dr. W. C. Young, he is a native of Danville, Ky., and was educated at Center college in that town and at Danville

Theological seminary.

Dr. Craig graduated from Center college in the class of 1851, when he was not yet 17 years of age, and spent seven years afterward managing a large planta-tion in association with his brother. He entered the seminary in 1858 and in the spring of 1861 was licensed to preach. His first ministerial connection was with

the Westminster Presbyterian church of Keckuk, Ia., where he remained 20 years. In 1881 he was elected to the chair of Biblical and ecclesiastical history in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, but his congregation so vigorously op-posed his removal that his presbytery refused to release him. The following year, however, his church and presby-tery were both prevailed upon to con-sent, and he entered upon the duties of his professorship in September, 1882.



He occupied the chair of church his He occupied the chair of church history for nine years and in 1891 was transferred to the chair of didactic and polemic theology made vacant by the resignation of the late Dr. Thomas H. Skinner. He still retains his memberably in the lows preabytery, however, and was sent to the general assembly as a commissioner from that body.

Dr. Craig is in his sixtieth year, but he had a supplier of the present that body.

looks fully 10 years younger. He is a fluent talker, but has a marked accent which betrays his Scotch lineage. He is a cousin of Vice President Stevenson, but has never taken any active inter

It Is Going to Have a Creditable Building in New York at Last.

In the years that have intervened since its organization in 1828 the American institute has certainly done much to "promote and encourage the industrial arts in America," as it declared it would in the broad belt of land lying east of the Markons and between the true of the precise merits of the question between France and Siam at its present stage it is not easy to speak until the nature of the French ultimatum is made known a conciliatory spirit in the boundary dispute. The area in controversy is the broad belt of land lying east of the the broad belt of land lying east of the Me-Kong and between that river and the main mountain chain of Anam. The French accuse Siam of putting garrisons into this area, but it is quite certain that the Siamese have withdrawn from point after point without a struggle, while such conflicts as have occurred seem to have been of least origin rather than unnew building or series of building worthy of its dignity and usefulness and in keeping with the progressive spirit of modern architecture.

der the orders of the king. This months arch, a man of about 40 years, who has been on the throne since the age of 15, is admitted to be a ruler of high character, humane, anxious for reforms and eager to place Siam in the advanced line of have been of local origin rather than un-der the orders of the king. This monmodern Asiastic progress. He has made many internal improvements in his king-dom, has fostered commerce, has wel-comed foreigners, and if he now hesi-

comed foreigners, and if he now hesitates to give up a large part of what he has always considered his domain at the menace of a French fleet and an Anamite army it is what might be expected.

One question now for Siam is, What is England going to do? Without her aid Siam may fall into the hands of France, as Burmah fell into those of England herself. Yet that aid might itself reduce her to the condition of a British protectorate. The disputed boundary is a fair subject for arbitration, but there is no indication yet that France will agree to settle it in that way.—New York

Fortifications For an English Port.

The British war department has made arrangements for having the works in connection with the fortifications at Chatham considerably advanced during the current year. The chain of forts which for some years past have been under construction in the vicinity of Medway are intended for the defense of the dockyard and naval arsenal and the military depots at Chatham and also of the approaches to London. The expend-iture has already reached a total of many thousands of pounds, and it is estimated that a further outlay of between \$100,000 and \$150,000 will be necessary before the works are complete. Of this sum it is expected that \$70,000 will be expended during the coming year—\$45,000 on the eastern defenses and \$25,000 on Darland fort. In both of these cases

there has been a large increase in the amount of the original estimates.

It was anticipated that the works in connection with the eastern defenses would cost \$480,000, but owing to the substitution of civil for convict labor that sum has been raised to \$580,000. The original estimate for the construction of Darland fort—\$50,000—was also found insufficient, but up to the present time the actual expenditure on this particular fort has been only about \$10,000. When the system of fortification is complete, Chatham will be well nigh invulnerable both by land and water.-Ex-

Working a Nest Trick. "I saw a funny thing out in Chicago while on a recent trip to the World's fair," said a gentleman from West Virginia. "I was in the lobby of the Palmer House one evening talking with Colonel Jim Butt, our state commissioner and several other gentlemen. Against one of the gilded pillars near us leaned a forlorn looking wretch in seedy garb, who every now and then gave vent to a consumptive cough that seemed to cause him intense pain. Suddenly he fell in a heap to the floor, apparently with great force, and in a minute a crowd was around him—a sympathizing crowd too. One fellow, who was the most officious in rubbing the unfortunate's head with some kind of liquid to restore him to

consciousness, said:
"Gentlemen, I tell you what ails this man. It's nothing more or less than starvation. He hasn't had a mouthful to eat in 48 hours. All he wants to bring him around all right is a good beefsteak

and some hot rolls." "'If that's what ails him,' said Colonel Butt, 'he needn't suffer any longer.' And he pulled out a \$5 note and handed it to the Samaritan, who had gradually rubbed his pal back to life. Then the pair ambled off arm in arm to play the trick in some other hotel, but they must have gone at least a block before it dawned on Butt that he had been victimized."-Washington Post.

Old People Show. A somewhat novel competition, which is described in our Paris letter published today as constituting the antithesis of the baby show held in the French capital a year or two ago, is about to take place next month in the Pavilion de la Ville de Paris in the Champs Elysees. It is an international show of old people. No one under the age of 90 will be permitted to compete for the prizes offered, but as there are at least 80 duly authenticated centenarians in France alone this restriction will hardly interfere with the success of a show from which the medical authorities expect to derive as much scientific and useful information as they were able to obtain from the baby show two years ago.-New York Tribune.

A California Fair. The project of holding a winter fair in San Francisco is gaining strength, and if the financial troubles do not check it the scheme will be carried out. Much de-pends upon the personal influence of Herr Cornely, the German manager, who is on the coast to push the matter. othern Pacific company and many large corporations are earnestly in favor of the project.

The trustees of a military academy in Macon, Mo., have brought an action for heavy damages against five ministers for issuing a boycott on the academy because dancing was taught the cadets.

The German and Swiss governments have entered into an agreement for the improvement of the navigation of the neing from Lake FIRST WOMAN CORRESPONDENT.

Grace Greenwood Still Lives and Works In Washington.

In the Washington home of Grace Greenwood on Capitol hill the artistic taste of the authoress who has delighted the readers of two generations has been manifested in a way that is quite as characteristic anything she ever wrote. The furnishings are a happy mingling of the old fashions and the new,

and the east and omfort. A marble bust of the authoress culptured years ago is one of the notable adornments. It might be taken for an ideal head, it is so refined and

Grace Greenwood was the first woman newspaper correspondent in Washington. She began her journalistic labors there as long ago as 1850, and although she has published many volumes of poems, travels and stories ner literary reputation rest chiefly on her journalistic work. Her descriptions of Pacific coast scenery when it was comparatively unknown were so vivid as to attract notice everywhere, and her correspondence from Europe during her nine years' residence abroad added greatly to her fame. In children's literature she is acknowledged to be without a rival, and her poetical work is of a superior order. She achieved fame as a lecturer at a time when no other woman could secure the respectful attention of an audience, and she did it without the least effort to imitate the masculine oratory of the day, trusting wholly to

her feminine eloquence and wit.

Of course it is well understood that "Grace Greenwood" is a pen name, and the real name of the authoress, Sara J. Lippincott, is almost as well known as that which has been signed to her literary productions for so many years, but there is a story about her pseudonym that is not generally known. Mrs. Lip-pincott's family name was Clarke, and at her birth her mother named her Grace Ingersoll, after a very dear friend, and she was called Grace until she was 3 years of age. The name did not please her father, however, and he one day took the child to church and had her baptized Sara Jane Stewart, in honor of two maiden ladies of prosaic names and lovable

When she wished to adopt a pen name, her mother suggested "Grace Ingersoll" as appropriate, but her mother's friend was still alive and prominent in French social circles, and the young writer did not think it wise to adopt her name. The mother still clung to the name Grace, however, and finally made the sugges-tion that "Greenwood" be added to it, as the daughter was fond of riding about the forests. Thus originated the happy alliteration that has since become so famous. Although now in her seventieth year, Mrs. Lippincott still does excellent literary work.

A NOBLE MONOLITH. The Severaly Classic Memorial of Mary, the Mother of Washington. The ladies of the National Mary Washington Memorial association have awarded the contract for the beautiful monn-

burg. Va. A model of the monument is now on exhibition in the Woman's building at the World's fair, where it was the first exhibit. installed. The declassic, simple

sign is severely the MARY WASHINGTON and dignified, and will most appropriately commemorate the character of the woman in whose honor it is to be erected, the woman of whom Lafayette said,

"In her only of all women lives the Ro-

man matron of modern days." The monument is to be a granite monolith 40 feet in height upon a base 10 feet high, making an extreme elevation of 50 feet. Upon the rising ground where the grave is situated this will be a very conspicuous object, and it cannot any too soon take the place of the mass of broken stone which is all that remains of the marble monument begun half a century ago, which is today rather a monument of blasted hope and fruitless endeavor than the memorial it was intended to be. The ladies of the association have entire faith in the women of the country and believe that they will contribute what remains to be raised of the funds necessary to carry out the designs of the organization. These objects include, besides the erection of the monolith, the beautifying of the grounds about it and the provision of a fund for its permanent maintenance. Renewed interest has been shown in the project since the model has been placed on exhibition, and the sale of photographs and souvenirs at the fair has augmented the funds.

It is upon the life membership, however, that the association principally relies not only for the collection of money, but for the strengthening and perpetua-tion of its organization. Life membership can be secured by the payment of \$25 or \$35, as the donor chooses, the smaller sum entitling the member to a silver medal and the larger amount to one of gold. These medals, it is provided, are to descend as an inheritance in the direct female line, from mother to daughter or granddaughter, and so on, if possible, or failing there may be devised by will. A medal entitles the possessor to vote at all meetings of the association and to the privilege of siding in the care, protection and maintenance for all time of the grave and monument of Mary, the mother of Washington.

Red Apples Won the Race. Two large apple trees stand side by side in an orchard not far from Sydney. On one hung fruit which looked like balls of gold in the sunlight. The ap-

les on the neighboring tree were a oright red. One day the owner of the bright red. One day the owner of the orchard sent his men to pick the fruit. It was to be sent to the World's fair, and he followed them out among the trees to see that the work was properly done. When at last the apples were packed in the barrels, the fruitgrower fiecided that those two barrels should applied in the orchard and not meet eparate in the orchard and not meet again until on the exhibition table in the Horticultural building at the fair. The red apples were to go east, and the yel-

low apples were to go west.

The golden fruit was loaded into a steamer and started toward the Suez canal, while the red fruit was started the same day in a vessel across the Pacific ocean. The fruit grower marked "No delay. Perishable goods," con-spicuously on each barrel. He wanted ascertain which was the quickest route to the World's fair. The barrel of yellow apples passed through the canal, through the Mediterranean sea, up the English channel, and finally reached London. Here it was taken from the boat and sent by railroad to Liverpool. Then the barrel of New South Wales fruit was loaded into an ocean racer and started on its way across the Atlantic to New York, whence it came to Chicago by railroad. It was just 66 days to an hour when Thomas Pugh, the assistant general superin-tendent of the New South Wales exhibit, received it.

In the meantime the red apples had crossed the Pacific ocean to San Francisco in 20 days. Then they were sent by freight to Chicago. After numerous delays along the way the apples arrived. They had been 52 days on the way and had been admired by World's fair visitors for almost two weeks before the golden apples which grew on the tree beside them in Australia were placed on china plates and set on the table beside them in the New South Wales fruit display.-Chicago Record.

Should the little daughter of Mr. Calissi ever recover she owes her life to an Italian violinist in the city. Suffering as she is with brain fever and the doctors giving up all hope of her recovery, this morning she spoke the first word and ate the first morsel she has for sev-eral days. A friend of Mr. Calissi, an Italian, visited the sick child and remarked had he known her condition a day or two ago he could certainly have saved her. However, he was willing to knife, opened it wide and placed the inside of the chicken, entrails, blood and all, over the child's head. As soon as the chicken began to get cold he would open another and place it on in the same

About the time the second chicken began to cool the child spoke, and afterward asked for something to eat. So far 23 chickens have been used, and the child is doing splendidly. What effect the warmth of the chicken and vitals had upon the child's head the writer cannot tell, but should the child fully recover the Italian professor wants the edit. He says he saved his son's life in e same manner when it was necessary use 48 spring chickens. He prefers rabbits when he can get them in his treatment.—Paducah News.

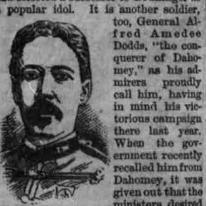
Mrs. Stanford's Duty. The end has come, and to Mrs. Stanford falls the melancholy duty of carrying out a great educational scheme such as the world as never seen. That this scheme should originate in California seems in keeping with a state which is itself an empire, self feeding in almost every particular, as great in beauty and rs as in size and natural products. Fortunately for the university, Mrs. Stanford was essentially her husband's helpmeet. She shared his sorrows no less than his joys. She was a coun-selor and friend to whom he confided all his enterprises. Rising above personal loss therefore, Mrs. Stanford can take her place at the helm and steer a magnificent idea into the safe harbor of accomplished fact. Hersis a glorious tack, in the doing of which there will be infinite comfort. Husband and son have only gone before, and spiritual help will come to her who humbly bears her cross and dedicates her life to the advancement of humanity.-Kate Field's Wash-

Color Photography. Our Paris correspondent reports that much interest was shown at the Photographic club there in some plates obtained by Professor Lippmann's process. The pictures on glass were cast by an electric projector onto a white screen before an admiring and enthusiastic audience. The first picture to appear on the screen was a bunch of roses, violets and jessamine. They came out with all their natural colors and tints and velvety effects. As a person remarked, the only thing these flowers lacked was scent. A corner of landscape in a Paris park was the next picture. The sky was of true blue. The sanded alleys and the green lawn were as like to nature as nature itself. Next came a cottage in sunlight overgrown with creepers, flags, match-boxes and photographs of illustrated pla-cards.—London News.

In the House of Lords. When Lord Roberts takes his seat in the house of lords, he will find himself in the uncommon position of being one of two peers with the same name. The other one, it is true, spells his name Robertes; but that is neither here nor there. The house of lords has also an Earl of Mar and an Earl of Mar and Kellie, an Earl of Lindsay and an Earl of Lindsey, an Earl of Longford and a Baron Langford, a Viscount Midleton and a Baron Middleton, a Baron Sudley and a Baron Sufeley, two Lords How-ard and two Lords Napier.—London

ANOTHER MILITARY IDOL.

The Mantle of Boulanger Offered to the Hero of Dahomey. Itreally looks as if "fair, fickle France" ad selected a successor to Boulanger as a popular idol. It is another soldier,



to consult him concerning the military organization of that country, but there were not wanting

those who construed the order as practically a measure of censure.

It may have been the spreading of this sentiment among the people that caused the ovations which the general received on his arrival at Marseilles and Paris recently, or it may have been that the cally a measure of censure. "party of revenge" was simply seeking a new center around which to rally. Cer-tain it is that the League of Patriots, who are the organized representatives of that party, had a prominent part in the management of the ovations, going so far as to placard the walls of Marseilles with a circular offering General Dodds
the succession to Boulanger, which concluded with these words, "General, do
your duty, and if parliamentarians resist thrust them out at the door."

General Dodds is a tall, handsome

man and looks like the soldier he has proved himself to be. He is a mulatto English, French and African blood mingling in his makeup. His grandfa-ther married the daughter of a Frenchman and an African woman, and his father married a native of Senegal, who came of a Norman family. The general was born in St. Louis, Senegambia, in 1842 and was educated at the French military school of St. Cyr, where he graduated in 1864 with the rank of second lieutenant of naval infantry. He was promoted to a first lieutenancy in 1867 and to a captaincy in 1869. At Sedan in 1870 he was taken prisoner, but escaped and rejoined the army. He fought through the Franco-Garman war, the conflict with the commune and the campaign in Tonquin, coming out of all of them unscathed.

He has been in the service in Africa since 1871, except during the Tonquin campaign, and was made a major there try it, and going out he brought in a campaign, and was made a major try it, and going out he brought in a in 1879, a lieutenant colonel in 1883 and number of spring chickens. Taking a live chicken he split open its back with a colonel in 1887, a lieutenant colonel in 1883 and a colonel in 1887. He was commandant at St. Louis in 1890 when Colonel Terrilon conducted his campaign against King Behanzin and was made mander in chief of the expedition in 1893, on the successful conclusion of which he was promoted to be a general and made an officer in the Legion of Honor.

VILLARD'S UPS AND DOWNS.

The Phenomenal Specess of a Penalles

German Immigrant. Not many of the moneyed magnates of the world have had such a romantic career as Henry Villard, the story of which reads like a chapter of imagina-



HENRY VILLARD. tive fiction. In the first place his name is an alias. When he came to this country in 1854, a penniless emigrant from Germany, he was called Heinrich Heil-gard. He was born in Speyer, Bavaria,

and graduated from the gymnasium of his native town the year before he emi-

Having some literary ability, he com-menced writing for German publications, and after he had mastered English continued his connection with journalism for some years, up to 1874, in fact, when he branched out as a financier. In that year he was sent out from Germany, where he had been reporting the Franco-German war, by a committee of German bondholders of the Kansas Pacific railroad, which had defaulted on its interest. He was finally appointed receiver of the road, and this appointment may be said to have given him his start

as a financial skyrocket.

As early as 1860 he had conceived a scheme for the consolidation of various steamship and railroad interests on the Pacific coast, but it was not till 1879 that he found himself strong enough to carry it out. Then he gained control of the Oregon Steam Navigation company and the Oregon Steamship company and combined their interests under one management. Then he got control of the Northern Pacific, and the story of his quick achievement of a colossal fortune was like one of the stories of the "Arabian N'ghte." But it did not last, as all the world knows, for his downfall was a tion of the tale of the rocket and

scute discernment and indommy were not to be thus disorever, and after a brief period more blazed across the fluancial by in full ascendancy-a succesful financier, a railroad king, a millionaire, a shining mark for the financial paragraphers, a man on whose word "the street" waited, and whom the street. with more or less unanimity, tries to l

TARY IDOL.

It is a trying period to a girl's health when she steps from the kindergarten into school. The out of door life that she has enjoyed with her brothers is another soldier, too, General Alfred Amedee Dodds, "the conquerer of Dahomey," as his adfor muscles well balanced and her growth proportionate to her years. In order that she may be surrounded by the highest sanitary influences it is very es-sential that her director of physical cul-ture should know thoroughly her cycli-tions, her environment and inheritances, and should also know the amount of health she possesses so as to regulate her expenditures of mental strength according to her resources.

As years roll on and she arrives at an age when custom demands her to be caged in long dresses and her hair twisted into a knot, her freedom is enslaved to all future—and then, especially if she has not had special care in her earlier years, we must double the watch, so to speak, on her health. The action of many valuable muscles is interrupted. speak, on her health. The action of many valuable muscles is interrupted, others are reglected altogether, spinal muscles grow lax, the chest droops, careless posture becomes habitual, and consequently the entire internal structure is to a greater or less extent depressed. At this age society is allowed to make inroads on hours invaluable for sleep, and the girl becomes nervous, petulant, depressed, actually morbid, and from no fault whatever of hers. It is her environment, and she cannot be re-lieved of these unfavorable influences without thorough physical training. She cannot be strengthened when her mind is continually concentrated on mental pursuits and hygienic principles ignored.

—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher in Godey's.

A Rural Tournament of Soug-For two days the little town of Kencal was given up to holiday life-a holiday not on the ordinary lines of merrymaking, but whose motif was the carrying out of a musical ideal, and whose raison d'etre was a genuine enthusiasm and a strenuous devotion to art. The holiday had been well earned. During long winter evenings the church and school choirs of the villages of Westmoreland and of the contiguous parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire had worked with a thoroughness and energy beyond all praise with these two days in view. To take part and if possible to excel in these compe-titions has every year fired the conduct-ors of these village bands to fresh exertions, till now it may truly be said that no rural district in England can supply

a pendant to this unique musical meet-

ing. The competitions this year, as last, extended over two days. The first day was chiefly dedicated to soloist performers and to the contests between the junior The delight and enthusiasm with which the children go through their performance form a charming and picturesque feature of the festival. The different villages are distinguished by colored badges and rosettes, a distinction in which the children take evident pleasnre. In many cases a choir is conducted by a lady belonging to the neighborhood, to whom the children turn with a rapt attention, their eager faces and keen eyes hanging on each twist of her wrist and stroke of her baton. This year 18 junior choirs entered the lists, and the really admirable work that they did both in singing and sight reading gives promise for great results in the future, when members of these junior choirs will become the nucleus of larger village and choral societies.—London Saturday Re-

Artistic Mosaic Work.

The mesaic, covering a space of 120 square yards, at which MM. Lemiere and Gilbert Martin have been working for over three years in the apae of the Madeleine, was visible Sunday for the first time, M. Lemiere designed the work. which represents the triumph of the French church, and contains 21 figures, which are executed in tinted camien. There are 2,000,000 small, square stones employed in the work, the basis of which is Portland cement 7 centimeters deep under a bed of martic, which become nearly as hard in drying. The ground is in five tones of gold and yellow.

The separate squares forming these tones are placed close to each other. Seen close, they would be spotty; seen at a distance, they seem of one hue, but of a quieter tone than if they had been of a uniform shade. The figures represent Christ issuing gloriously from the tomb, with the Marys and Saints Veronica, Martha and Marcella around him, and the bishops and holy men, Isidore, Maximin, Marthal, Julian, Trophemus and others who implanted Christianity in Gaul,-Paris. Cor. London News.

When everybody is fretting about letters of credit and all the other makeshifts to avoid penury in a foreign land, it occurs to the mind unskilled in questions of finance to wonder why we cannot have one single international coin which would be good wherever it is spent. An entire international currency is a boon reserved for our grandchildren, but a single gold coin of about the value, say of \$2.50, would be an immense convenlence to travelers. A moderate sum in such coins would not be burdensome, and before leaving each country the na-tional currency could be exchanged into them at the hotel office or the nearest shop without any fuss and feathers whatover. Multiples of such a coin, to the extent of a hundred or more, would be easily portable, and fractions of it would not be large enough to cause serious embarrassment to most travelers. The amount of time and trouble which a single international coin would saye is almost incalculable.-Kate Field's Wash-

Haughty Little Entherine.

Katherine, aged 5, had been naughty, and her mother was reproving her for it, when Katherine drew herself up and by a dignified tone said, "Purish most you must, mamma, but pray stop this talking."-New York Tribune.